

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year,
SUNDAY, Per Year,
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year,
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.
Lostage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN. New York City.

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The Iowa Democrats-The Meaning

of Their Platform. The two significant features of the

Des Moines platform are these: The elimination of the issue of the

standards: The progress beyond Mr. ROOSEVELT'S

furthest in the demand for Federal control of private business. Six days before the Iowa Democrats

met Col. BRYAN addressed to them, and to all other Democrats about to resume the manufacture of platforms, an almost pathetically earnest appeal. It appeared on the first page of the Commoner. It was the last call from the old headquarters at Lincoln, Nebraska. It was in substance a final adjuration to remember Chicago and Kansas City and the sacred ratio. Col. BRYAN discussed elaborately the prospects of the gold supply. "The money question," he declared, "cannot be eliminated from politics until avarice is eliminated. To propose the elimination of the money question is, when rightly understood, merely an attempt to deceive the public in order that they may be led blindfold into the traps and snares of the money magnates."

The ease with which prevailing common sense on this particular subject disposed by silence of an issue that belongs to history and to the academy-and this in the State next door to Mr. BRYAN's establishment-shows that the Hon. Nor-MAN EDWARD MACK of Buffalo and the Hon. RICHARD LEE METCALFE of Omaha have been wasting both anxiety and ink. No special formula of compromise was necessary, nothing but the most ordinary perception of the difference between the issue that liveth in memory and the issue that liveth in contemporaneous

It will be observed that in treating of the relations of Government to enterprise and industry the Iowa Democrats have been pushed to a position considerably in advance of anything contained in the Kansas City platform of 1900 or the speeches of their party's leaders in the campaign of that year. This progress toward State socialism is the inevitable consequence of the masterly appropriation to himself and his own uses by the Republican President of the entire contents of their anti-trust arsenal of three years ago. In 1902 Mr. ROOSEVELT'S energetic genius emasculated in advance anything the socialistically inclined way of trust control, at least on the conviously claimed exclusive proprietary rights. They simply had to go further than their illustrious competitor or trail

in ignominiously behind him.

The Iowa Democrats did not hesitate. While their long step ahead does not quite land them at Governmental ownership, as demanded three years ago by the so-called Social Democrats in the national platform of that more progressive organization of political economists. it gets them very nearly there. Indeed a considerable part of the Des Moines convention, about one-quarter of the whole number, voted boldly for a resolution looking toward Government ownership of railroads. But the other threequarters of the delegates were content for the time with a plank favoring the limitation by statute of dividends on capital invested in transportation; and another plank declaring that where the market price of "any product " affected by combination seems "unreasonable " it is the duty of the Federal provision for the wants of man may not | History leaves no room for doubt. be perverted into means for his oppression."

This is fair progress for an off year. They who welcome all signs of a rising tide of socialistic sentiment know whom to thank for the Iowa contribution.

The Chinese Question in South Africa. Advices from South Africa indicate an young Frenchman never forgot. increasing tendency on the part of the authorities to approve and to support the desire of the mine owners in the Transvaal for the importation of laborers from China. The situation is unquestionably serious, and not a little complicated. An adequate local labor supply appears to be, for the time at least, an impossibility.

Upon the operation of the mines there depends not only the general prosperity and development of the region, but also the payment of that portion of the war debt which has been imposed upon the mining interests. Local labor being unobtainable, the alternative is importation. White labor from England or the Continent is an impossibility. It is not to be had, nor will the mine owners pay the wages which such would demand.

Undoubtedly, from a purely industrial desirable of any that is at command. But the protest against its importation is, on the part of the people of the country. both vigorous and outspoken. It is not to be doubted that Gen. LOUIS BOTHA stands as the representative of the best of the Boer element, nor that he is a man of force and clear intelligence, radically different from that group of which PAUL KRUGER was the type and personification. Gen. BOTHA and many of his companions in the war, men of a similar type, are reported as conducting an active opposition to the proposal of Chinese importation. Mass meetings have been held, and public sentiment has been

clearly shown. Yet 150,000 laborers are needed, and the lack of them is a serious obstacle to the welfare and the progress of the land.

On the other hand, it is not to be doubted that the presence of so vast a number of low-class Chinese laborers would be in many ways objectionable if not in all ways demoralizing, even under the most stringent of laws and regulations. It is proposed that they be brought over under contract for a specified term; held under restraint very much as the Kaffir laborers are, very much as so many human, or rather animal, parts of the mining machinery; and that provision be made for their repatriation when their term of service has expired. The carrying out of this plan as it has been carried out in the case of the Kaffirs is improbable if not impossible, and the people of the Transvaal, outside of those immediately interested in the mines, are with ample warrant fearful of the results of such an experiment.

Two important questions are involved. One is the operation and the development of the mines to a fair percentage of their capacity. Upon this the future of the country depends. Without the mines. the Transvaal, for the next fifty, if not for the next hundred years would be a land which might be populated with Boers, Kaffirs, or wild animals without any material difference to the world at large. Economically and otherwise, the veldt, without the mines, would be of little more importance in the life of the world than the heart of Schara. This is the practical, the utilitarian feature of

The other question lies in England's disposition of her millions of Kaffirs in that region, comparatively few of whom will work voluntarily, and who cannot be compelled to work except under the adoption of some system of semipenal although paid slavery. If it were possible to compel them to work upon the land as agriculturists, it would also be possible to compel them to work in the mines. If the Chinese are to be brought in to work in the mines, what is to be done with the

idle Kaffirs? The possible alternative in imported labor is the East Indian. This would be more satisfactory to the people of the region, but less so to the mine owners. By either Chinese or East Indian labor the immediate economic difficulty might be determined, but there would remain the even more difficult Kaffir question.

The Battle of Moumouth To-morrow.

The elaborate preparations that are being made for the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle of Monmouth are worthy of the patriotism of the people of New Jersey. The anniversary proper is on the 28th of June, but as that day of the month this year happens to fall on a Sunday, the celebration is to occur on Saturday the 27th-to-

morrow. The programme indicates an observance of this memorable day in American history that is one in spirit with the event. A large body of State troops, as large probably as the combined armies of WASHINGTON and Sir HENRY CLINTON, is to occupy the field from Freehold back, we understand, as far as Englishtown and beyond, where LEE, with the advance, and WASHINGTON, with the main body of Democrats could propose in 1903 in the | the American army, were posted on the evening before the engagement. There ventional lines to which they had pre- is to be a sham battle. The evolutions of The Attorney-General and the War-

both armies are to be repeated. What commands of State troops are to play the thankless parts of the Red Coats and Hessians we are not informed, but we appeal in advance to the patriotic youth who will be present as spectators to be as tolerant in their attitude toward these unfortunates as possible. In the passion play at Ober-Ammergau the most respected man in the community is always cast as Judas. These stage Hessians will not be liking their job. That must be borne in mind. Then, too, they are to be licked in the end, and that is to be taken into account as a palliating circumstance.

Again, who is the ill-starred Jerseyman who is to play the even more trying part of Gen. CHARLES LEE, that American officer whom Washington found in " disgraceful and disorderly retreat"? His is not a task to be envied, even though under the lash of WASHINGTON'S scorn and fury he did line up and fight desperately at the end. WASHINGTON swore when he Government to fix prices and profits, met LEE in that retreat. The Father of so that the design of nature in making his Country swore. It cannot be denied.

" Damn you, sir, what do you mean by this disgraceful retreat when you knew I was coming to your support?"

That is what G. WASHINGTON said. The brilliant and dashing young Marquis DE LAFAYETTE heard it. What is more he saw Washington's face when he said it, and it was a mental picture the brave

" His Excellency's face, convulsed with rage was absolutely terrifying to behold, says LAFAYETTE.

It utterly cowed the turbulent, bullying LEE as he never was cowed before. And Monmouth ended LEE's career. Court-martialled and suspended from command for his conduct on that day, he went off in the sulks to Virginia, wrote insulting letters to Congress and was re-

tired altogether. And right here, permit us to ask, is there a suitable monument on the scene of this incident? Is there a towering shaft of granite to commemorate that im-

mortal " Damn"? If not, why not? And MOLLY PITCHER, is she, too, to be represented in the great rehearsal of this stirring scene of the spirit of '76? Dauntless MOLLY! carrying water to the point of view, Chinese labor is the most | fighting soldiers in the withering heat of that late June day! Glorious MOLLY! Seizing the ramrod as it fell from the wounded cannoneer's hand and herself ramming home the load that an instant after went tearing through the Hessian ranks! MOLLY lives in fine relief on the imposing battle monument at Freehold. She will not be forgotten, at least by the orators, next Saturday.

As a military achievement, the battle of Monmouth was of less moment than many other engagements of the Revolution. Its moral effect was enormous. LEE's retreat turned to a victory by the sheer impetus of WASHINGTON'S heroid indomitable spirit; Sir HENRY CLIN-

TON's army beaten to a standstill when darkness ended the fighting, and escaping by a flight by night, leaving the wounded and many prisoners behind -this, coming right on the heels of that awful winter at Valley Forge, roused anew the fires of patriotism and gave a fresh and winning impulse to the strug-

gle for American independence. As a memory there are few events of the Revolution more calculated to stir the imagination. WASHINGTON, LAFAY-ETTE, Mad ANTHONY WAYNE, NATHANAEL GREENE, who a year later wrested from CORNWALLIS all his hard-won ground in the Carolinas: WILLIAM ALEXANDER, known by his title of Lord STIRLING-all these heroic figures in the blue and buff a century and a quarter ago next Sunday swept over those peaceful Jersey farms where to-morrow's evolutions are to take place. MOLLY PITCHER and her well! ALEXANDER HAMILTON fighting side by side with AARON BURR! There are few fields of the Revolution so filled with picturesque figures and dramatic incidents as the field of Monmouth.

The New Man-Carrier. Signs multiply that there is stealing into people's habits a machine for transportation useful beyond comparison with the automobile or that wonder of mechanical success, the ordinary bicycle. We refer to the motor cycle, or power bicycle, concerning which we observe a most instructive and confident article in the World's Work for July, by a member of the British Parliament, HENRY NORMAN, noted in journalism and for interest in automobiles.

According to Mr. NORMAN there is much to be improved in the motor cycle now obtainable, but as it stands it is a machine quite near enough to perfection to be both practicable and agreeable. Its already proven usefulness may be expected to broaden immensely with the development that is sure to come. The price of this machine is now about \$200, and Mr. NORMAN thinks that this ought to be much reduced. The total yearly cost, crediting \$40 to a sinking fund, is \$119, and on the basis of a performance of 200 miles a week all the year round, this represents a cost of about 30 cents a day, or about a cent a mile, " incomparably the cheapest method of independent rapid locomotion since the world was created." At the same time, this machine, which may be relied upon to average 200 miles a week, is capable of

going fifty miles an hour. Only dwellers in the country know the enormous use that is to-day made of the bicycle, particularly by workingmen going to and from their work. To-day, says Mr. NORMAN, a man can live, at most. five miles from his employment. With the motor bicycle, his home may be fifteen miles away, and these extra miles will make a great difference in rent and the health of his family.

Who has suggested a better solution of the alarming "urban " question, or the concentration of population in the great cities? We don't wonder that Mr. NORMAN, whose judgment on the sublect is entitled to high respect, believes that within a few years motor bicycles and tricycles will be sold by " hundreds of thousands" and that " many of the social and industrial conditions of our time will be greatly and beneficially affected by them."

# ships.

The action of the Attorney-General of the United States in dealing with the cases of the cruisers Galveston and Chattanooga, now under construction at Richmond and Elizabethport, is thoroughly worthy of commendation. It adequately asserts the right of the Government in respect to both vessels, and at the same time recognizes the propriety of submitting the claims of State creditors to a judicial determination. In the case of the Galveston the contract with the construction company at Richmond provided that as the work progressed the Government should have a lien for the payments which it made, which should be paramount to all others, and that upon the failure of the company to proceed with the work the Secretary of the Navy might forfeit the contract, whereupon the title to the vessel should vest in the United States and the vessel should be surrendered to the Government in order that it might com-

plete the work. Under these provisions, the construction company having failed, the contract was declared forfeited and the United States took possession of the vessel and completed her so that she was about ready for launching. The authority of the Government to do this was disputed by parties in Virginia who had done work and furnished material in the construction of the Galveston. These parties insisted that their liens were prior to the lien of the Government, notwithstanding the stipulations of the contract; and the Secretary of the Navy applied to Attorney-General KNOX for advice what to do in the premises, requesting to be authorized to employ the military forces of the Government in the execution of his orders if that course should become necessary.

In the opinion prepared in answer to the request of Secretary MOODY, the Attorney-General called attention to Section 3751 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the provisions of which seem to have been enacted with reference to precisely such questions as have arisen in respect to the cruisers in Virginia and New Jersey. Under that section and those immediately following it, whenever any property in which the United States has or claims an interest shall be seized under the laws of any State or Territory, on account of any claim made against such property, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to direct the Solicitor of that Department to cause a stipulation to be entered into by the District Attorney of the district where the property is situated for its discharge from detention, which stipulation must provide that the party asserting the claim against the property may subsequently assert his claim in precisely the same manner as though the United States had not secured its

By acting under these statutory provisions and giving the stipulation which

has been mentioned, the United States can obtain complete control of the cruisers under construction and proceed with their completion without interference by State creditors or material men; while on the other hand the rights of such State creditors and material men will be as fully protected in the courts as though they had remained in possession.

The Attorney-General recommended that action be taken in accordance with the law as thus pointed out, and accordingly the release of the Galveston from the Virginia claims has already thus been obtained. No doubt the same result will follow in New Jersey in the case of the Chattanooga, if indeed it has not already been accomplished there. As to the request for authorization to employ force, Mr. Knox deferred answering that question for the present, being reluctant to believe that any such occasion for the exercise of the Federal power would arise when application was made to the State courts under the statute cited. In this anticipation he is proved to be right, and the controversy is on the road to adjustment in a manner consistent with the dignity of the Government, and characterized by common sense on the part of all those interested.

We have not always been able to agree with the views of the law propounded by Mr. KNOX, and are all the more pleased to be able to praise him in this instance.

## The Situation in Servia.

The reception of King PETER at Belgrade on Wednesday leaves it no longer in doubt as to who stands sponsor for him before the rest of Europe. The provisional Prime Minister, M. AVAKU-MOVITCH, first introduced the Russian Minister by way of establishing the latter's identity, M. AVAKUMOVITCH having been also the virtual head of the Government during the interregnum between the murder of King ALEXANDER and the arrival of King PETER. The Russian Minister presented his colleague, the Austrian Minister, to the new King, under what was evidently a common understanding. The other Powers diplomatically responsible for the existence of Servia withdrew their representatives and left to Russia and Austria the duty of seeing to the punishment of those immediately concerned in the assassination.

The extreme reserve maintained by King PETER at his reception indicated his sense of the gravity of his position. Between a people who have condoned by their acquiescence the barbarous act that vacated the throne on which he now sits and the absolutist Government that has taken him, in cooperation with that of Austria, under its wing he is in a very unenviable position. In the new Constitution the army, which executed the recent coup d'état, is made subordinate to the constitutional authority, and in the event of the King's violation of the Constitution it is absolved from its oath of allegiance to his person. The Constitution under these conditions is the supreme power in theory, but whether it can be so in practice remains to be

We notice that when a man jealous of his reputation for intelligence and professional accomplishment speaks publicly about the trusts to an audience composed of men of intelligence and education he will, if it is in him, talk common sense, after the manner of Attorney-General CUNNEEN at the fiftieth commencement of Manhattan College, night before last. Yet Mr. CUNNEEN is politically a high member of a party that for eight years has been of the riproaring anti-trust order.

The shooting of an innocent man by policeman chasing a fugitive shows that the police are by no means as competent in the handling of firearms as they should be. The policeman involved in the affair of Wednesday declares that the shot fired was discharged by accident, but his own account shows that such an accident was liable to happen whenever a man whom he wished to arrest tried to run away. The demonstrations of police incompetency in handling firearms have been frequent, and often painful to innocent bystanders. The department should investigate the situation. Unless a policeman can be trusted to handle firearms properly he is unfit for the force.

The great aquatic contest at New London yesterday began with Yale and ended with Yale, and there was no middle. "Some -" says the Harvard oarsman, as he recalls the shouts for the victorious ball

Why shouldn't the Italian barbers be represented on the State Board of Barber Examiners? They are among the most numerous of razorial artists, and, we believe, second to no others. The meeting of the Italian Barbers' Benevolent Society to express the first of these sentiments, so that Governor ODELL might hear them, was as natural as the demand for recognition by any large group of citizens of any vocation.

Yesterday was one of those rare days of June.-

If our contemporary speaks correctly, for a ticket to Atlanta every New Yorker possessing the means will give one fur-lined overcoat, two pairs of goloshes and an um-

In the list of graduates of five of the public schools published yesterday, three for girls and two for boys. Jewish names preponderate greatly. The graduates from Public School 22, in Sheriff street, were all Jews, apparently. The names generally indicate that the new-coming Russian Jews are especially numerous in the schools and of remarkable efficiency as scholars. In the list of the "honor students" the Jews, girls and boys, are many.

Discase on the Turf. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has seemed to many of those interested in racing that the morals of the turf need a tonic. There have been several attacks of what appeared to be serious moral debility at the present of the serious, indeed, have been these attacks that racing men in have been these attacks that racing men in these parts are very generally discussing them. The worst feature is that the malady has, apparently, attacked men who were supposed to be immune from turf attacks of moral turpitude. When horses owned by men supposed to race thoroughbreds for the sport of the racing become suspected of "in-and-out" running, it is time for the Jockey Club to get to the seat of the disease and quickly eradicate it.

NEW YORK JURE 25. NEW YORK, June 25.

Drowning in the Street Cars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noticing this n THE SUN, I side in with C. H. S., who complained Brooklyn, car yesterday (side chairs).

seat, window sill and shade was wet: the shades would not stay down, therefore I was chilled through when I left the car.

Must we endure this? W. J. E. NEW YORE, June 24. WASHINGTON, June 24.

THE AMERICAN OSTRICH. He's Doing a Good Business in Feathers and Is Breeding Rapidly.

From Town and Country. A recent shipment of forty ostriches to Nice, on the borders of Italy and France, from California, directs attention to this growing Cali-fornia industry—the culture of the African strich in America. Just about fifteen years have elapsed since the American ostrich armers gave their first serious attention to this subject Now the ostrich industry is well established in the United States, some 800 birds existing in the country, and these will doubtless form the nucleus of that immense number that will one day cover the nesas of Southern California, the meadow of Arizona, the vast plateaus of Texas and the evergiades of Florida, as their kind do the African veldt to-day.

The ostrich has come to stay, he coste

little to keep—not more than the ordinary sheep—and yields an annual value of \$30 to the proprietor. One man can take care of 100 ostriches. The creature is hardy and of a careless appetite. The average increase to the stock each year is between fifteen and twenty ostriches to a pair. Some fifteen and twenty ostriches to a pair. Some have been known to produce as many as thirty-seven in a year. The birds are kept in pens in California, and a source of revenue has been found in exhibiting them to many tourists who are attracted there. Incubators showing the various stages of ostrich life are also on view. A growth from the size of a duck to a height of 6 feet is a question of only six months.

When the birds are a year old their feathers are ready for the market. The cropping is accomplished by covering the ostrich's head with a hood and plying a pair of shears. This process takes place every eight months. The feathers on the large side wings are cut off near the roots, and the smaller feathers on the tail are pulled out without injury to the bird, for on the care now bestowed depends the future health of the coming feather. In the course of three weeks the stems left start to fall out and a new feather begins to grow, which in due time is taken off for the benefit of the ostrich farmer. The feathers are graded and sent to the feather manufacturers of New York, who make them up into those beautiful articles of dress so dear to the hearts of those who wear them. When the American woman can buy only, the ostrich feathers of the American ostrich the most sanguine hopes of Edwin Cawston, the pioneer California ostrich farmer, will have been realized. Two million dollars each year will then remain in the country instead of going to London. have been known to produce as many as

The Rev. Mr. Fillingham-Two Views. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not about time for reputable, law-abiding Protestant Episcopalians to call a halt on the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, the vicar of Hexon, England, and make him understand that leorge III. is dead and that even before h died he ceased to rule over New York? If they allow him to continue on his blustering they allow him to continue on his blustering career here, and to take "forcible action" with a "band of friends" against the rector and people of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, because their manner of worshipping God does not please him, there is likely to be a grave scandal in their denomination, and the British vicer will come in violent collision with the principle of religious liberty which rules in this land.

The bold vicar of Hexton may be able to recruit a "bund of friends," but when he starts in to invade a place of public worship like St. Mary the Virgin's with his gang, the way he will be handled by the New York police will be a cheering sight to see.

It is to be hoped, if he tries here the riotous tactics he boasts of using in Merry England, that he will not be fined, but will be sent where he belongs—to the Island, to try his reforma-

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New York, June 23.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: It is refreshing to see that one man (though he be an Englishman) has had the courage to tell Bishop Potter what is his duty in the matter of the farce that is every Sunday being played by certain of the Ritualistic ministers of his diocess. In plain violation of their ordination vows, they are as evidently traitors to the Protestant Episcopal Church, from which they received their orders, as Benedict Arnold was a traitor to the cause of American independence.

Some hundred years ago it was not unusual thing for Jesuit priests, on the theory that the end justified the means, to be found openly goes where he has all the time belonged. However much we may lament his infaturation that the courage of his convictions and shown himself an honest man.

An intelligent public, lay and clerical, call upon the Rev. Drs. Christian, Ritchie, Clenden, lemendorf, of etid omas genus to mittate the examinations, and of the Rest. The schools and the Larguage "American." In the catholic schools are solvent from the public schools have to draw from to school had one honor students. This does not be belied to schools and the Catholic schools have to draw from the Catholic schools are solvent from the public schools have to draw from the Catholic schools have to draw from the Catholic schools are solvent from the public schools have to draw from the Catholic schools are solvent from the public schools are solvent from the public schools are solvent from the public schools are solvent from the p

the example of these honest perverts and rid the Protestant Episcopal Church of their demoralizing presence. MANY HEARTS. NEW YORE, June 24.

To Elevate the Vice-Presidency. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why should not the standing, the privileges, powers and duties of the Vice-President of the United States be elevated to a place second in rank to that of the President of the United States Vice-Presidents are nominated, not because they rank second only to the nominee for Pres dent in fitness, but on account of their wealth with the understanding that they will contribute liberally to the campaign fund, or to satisfy some disappointed element of the party, or to shelve some one the politicians want to get rid of. The Republican party party, or to shelve some one the politicians want to get rid of. The Republican party has been in power about thirty-five years, during which time three Presidents have been killed. Nearly one-third of that thirty-five years the country has been governed, or its laws have been executed, by Vice-Presidents. Is not that reason enough why just as great oare should be exercised in the selection of a Vice-President as President? But our best men won't take the position.

Then change our laws, our Constitution if necessary. Make the Vice-President an exoficio consulting member of the Cabinet. Give him a voice in the management of our affairs. Then if he be called upon to take the reins he will understand what is going on. Make him, as Vice-President, a Senatorat-Large, representing the United States in the United States of ur nation. Make the Vice-President a man and not a munmy. Then we can get such men as Hanna or Allison to accept the Vice-Presidency. It would be an honor for any man to have the place. He would rank second only to the President.

At present there is not a Senator or Cabinet officer in the United States but feels that he outranks the Vice-President. It should not be that way.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 28.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 28.

The Reform Club Row

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF. As you have

een so charitably inclined as to hear the sorrows the homeless resident and non-resident members of the Reform Club of your city, I hope you wil aiso incline your ear to a brief statement from the hardest-kicked class of all, the Suburban members. This was a class erected, only in January last, out of the non-resident members and ordered ner emptorily to pay double dues (because living within thirty miles of your city) or get out! Within least thirty miles of your city) or get out! Within less than thirty days after paying such double dues, however, we received another lofty missive from the stately board of trustees notifying us that the clubhoure was sold! As it was impossible to believe that any body of gentlemen would arbitrarily assess a fraction of their co-members in a club, and, as soon as they had collected the assessment, proceed to wind up the club, we drew the only plausible conclusion, viz: that, like the Union and the University clubs, our club was going to build a new clubhouse, and had embraced a happy opportunity favorably to sell our site. But it seems that we did not know our stately board of trustees! As these trustees are, I believe all lawyers, of course they know what they are "up against." But it is a revelation to most of us! know what they are tion to most of us!
Under the laws of New Jersey the trustees of a club would have no right to wind it up. But any member could apply to the court for a receiver. I had supposed the law in New York to be the same!
A POOR SUBURBAN MEMBER OF THE STATE RE-NEWARK, June 34.

## Ben Wade and Andrew Johnson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The clipping from the National Magazine copied in the Sunday from the National Magazine copied in the Sunday Sun (June 21) is interesting but inaccurate.

La Fayette S. Foster of Connecticut was a Senator in Congress from 1855 to 1887, consequently he was not in the Senate at all during the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was President of the Senate after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. Benjamin F. Wade of Ohlo, a member of the Senate after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. Benjamin F. Wade of Ohlo, a member of the Senate from 1851 to 1886, succeeded Mr. Foster as President of the Senate in 1867, and was the presiding officer at the time of the impeachment trial. He would have succeeded to the Presidency had President Johnson been convicted (impeached). "Builf Old Ben" Wade was possibly the cause of the failure to impeach. He was too radical even for some of the radicale, and any one of the eight Republican votes east in Johnson's favor would have made Mr. Wade President.

WARTINGTON June 24. WILLIAM B. PARES.

WILLIAM S. PARES.

TIBET.

England and Russia Converging-British Rallway to the Frontier.

According to latest reports from India the northwest frontier question is again calling for the attention of the Government. The border tribes are said to be showing signs of unrest, chiefly among the Orakzais of the Samana range, among whom a celebrated fakir of Maimana, in northwest Afghanistan, has been preaching with some

Attention was still being turned to the Tibetan and northeastern frontier toward China. The progress of the French from Tonquin into the country at the head of the Yangtse Kiang threatened to cut off a profitable trade which it was desired to divert through Burma, and the presence of Russian explorers in Tibet and the opento divert through Burma, and the presence of Russian explorers in Tibet and the opening of indirect relations between Lhassa and St. Petersburg led to the belief that Russian influence was obtaining a foothold in the country of the lamas. In consequence of these developments the British Indian Government hard decided to push on the construction of the military road from below Darjeeling in the Himalayas through Sikkim up to the Tibetan frontier.

It is believed that eventually the British Government will lay claim to the whole of the country forming the basins of the Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy rivers, not for the present, however, going beyond the south

present, however, going beyond the south bank of the former river in its course from west to east north of the Himalayas. This would bring the British Indian outposts within a hundred miles of the capital of

TO CHECK ANTITOXIN SALES. Dr. Lederie Tells the Mayor It Ought Not

to Be Sold Outside the City. Health Commissioner Lederle, in a letter ent yesterday to Mayor Low, recommends topping the sale of antitoxin to persons outside the city. He explains that the sale of antitoxin by the city is no longer justifiable, as the antitoxin made by private parties is now of as high grade as that produced by the department. Dr. Lederle points out that of the \$75,000 worth of antitoxin made annually by the city the greater part has been distributed gratuitously, but makes no mention of the charges that some physicians have got free antitoxin and then sold it.

Dr. Lederle tells the Mayor that stopping

the sale to persons outside the city will decrease the receipts of the department by about \$12,000. To meet this loss he suggests an increase in the appropriation.

About Calling the Language "American." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read .: Hirn's letter with interest.
In view of the fact that we Americans are so

ady to adapt the English language to our own ideas, gradually accepting rammatical errors and inadmissible (from an English point of view) ab-breviations, such as "he don't," "Give it 'em," &c., it would seem well to call the language as used here

The uneducated English incontestably misplace their aspirates, but I now refer to the supposedle educated masses, and, whereas this class in Eng-land speaks correctly, the corresponding class i iand speaks correctly, the corresponding class in America does not.

Such a scrap of conversation as I caught recently between two business women ("That was her I told you about; we sin't spoke for two years." "Masn't you to school with her?") is enough to make one feel that the process of murdering English in America should either be checked by some radical means or else the term "English" abolished, as Z. Hira suggests, and "American" substituted to designate the corrupted version of the language.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, Mr. Z. Him, expresses the opinion that the language of the United States should be called merican instead of English. I beg leave to call the gentleman's attention the fact that English is both the official and popu

iar language of this country.

The Declaration of Independence was written The Declaration of Independence was written in English. The eloquence of Patrick Henry was voiced in English. The orders of Gen. Washington were written in English; his farewell address also was penned in the same language. The illustrious drilimaster of the Continental troops, Baron Steuben, made use of English—not without considerable difficulty, bless the dear old gentleman's heart—in giving his commands.

English is the language of the Constitution. The decisions of the Supreme Court are written in Pacilish.

decisions of the Supreme Configuration of the Supreme Configuration and Lincoln's address at Gettysburg stands immortal in the English tongue.

Alast the Rev. Mr. Elwood of Wilmington, Del., Alast the Rev. Mr. Elwood of Burington, Del., also preached his sermon last Sunday in English.

THOMAS JEPPERSON KLEIN. NEW YORK, June 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Mr. Hira I ce, for it is patent that his own sentences d not deserve to be called English: and a man judges best of himself. A use of words seems to have attained in our country which ought to be called some other name than English. Why not ca gibberish? ROBERT MCV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre spondent, Z. Hirn, is in the correct spirit regarding the American language, but is in error as to owner

ship.
Following is Mark Twain's brief and lucid explanation of the same: "There is no longer any Queen's English. This passed into the hands of a joint stock company some time since and we own the majority of the shares."
Therefore we own the talk as well as the real estate. estate. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 24. Automobiles on Ferries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a pit a few minutes later, when the machine would have been on the boat. Then the authorities might see some reason for enforcing the law relating to the carriage of gasolene on ferryboats. "Experience is a hard teacher, but fools will only learn by it."

NEW YORK, June 18.

D. M. G.

Justifiable Homicide. (An episode of the late delage.)
For weeks it poured, the thunder roared,

The drops ran down the pane--I killed, for I was greatly bored, A fool that prayed for rain.

And then I slew-what's that to you! He never will be missed-Another hydropathic ass, A prohibitionist.

But still my knife sought human life-His shell was hard, my blade it marred-

Take me to jail; I'll not give bail.
"I'm glad I killed them?" Sure!
Give me what punishment you will-

Except the water cure! CORPWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

KINGS CO. DEMOCRACY READY New Faction Will Be Launched Against

Tammany Next Monday. The Kings County Democracy, which has been quietly organizing in Brooklyn. to participate in the fight of the fusion forces this fall against Tammany and its Willoughby street allies, is to be formally launched on the political seas next Monday night. The County Committee of the organization will hold its first meeting that night and issue an address, declaring

its aims and purposes.

The managers of the Kings County Democracy already claim an enrollment of 10,500, an average of 500 in each Assembly district, and expect to have a member-ship of 30,000 when the convention which is to nominate the fusion candidates is called to order. It is also expected that the organi zation will eventually absorb the followers of ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, known as

the Brooklyn Democracy, and most of the other anti-Willoughby Street bodies.

Among the recognized leaders of the organization are Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom, City Works Commissioner Redfield, A. H. Eastman, J. P. Sullismo, D. S. W. Sullismo, D. S. W. S missioner Rednied, A. H. Eastman, J. E. Eastman, Dennis W. Sullivan, Otto Kempner, J. Warner Greene, John C. Kelley, Dick Ramsay, William H. Locke, Matthew Judge, Newton W. Caslin and Nathaniel Ellis.

### When a Note is Paid-Important Decision in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Herald. When the maker of a note makes it pavable at a bank where he is a depositor and with which he has an understanding that it shall be paid when sent to it at maturity, the payment of it is held by the full bench of the Supreme Court (in the case of the Nineteenth Ward National Bank of New York vs. the First National Bank of South Weymouth) to have taken place when the bank to which it had been indorsed "for collection and remittance" has perforated the note and stamped it as and has drawn a check for the note. though the check may not have been mailed. Having heard of the failure of the maker, the bank withheld the check and tried to retrace

defendant bank for consection than tance."

On the day the note was due the defendant's coashier, seeing that the maker of the note had a sufficient deposit to pay the note, drew a check on a Boston bank payable to the plaintiff, and, having prepared it for mailing, he perforated the note, marked it paid, and filled it for entry on the permanent books of the bank. In so doing, the cashier acted in accordance with an understanding with the maker regarding his notes when made payable at the bank.

Normal Cellege Examinations.

To The Editor of The Sun—Sir: The recently published reports of the result of the examinations for entrance into the Normal College afford some interesting educational items.

One thousand graduates from the public schools, the Catholic parochial schools and the private elementary schools of this city took the examinations, and of these thousand, 305 received the required high average, 79 5-10 per cent., or more. Of these 305, 17 received marks so far above the required average as to entitle them to rank as honor students. Of these 17, 8 hailed from the public schools, 6 from the Catholic schools, 2 from the Training Department of the Normal College and 1 from a private school. The public schools competing were 18 in number. Thus, 25 public schools gave 8 honor students; in the Catholic schools gave 8 honor students; in the Catholic schools may content the contrast becomes the more striking when we remember the far larger numbers that the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students, and when we recall this other fact, that the one honor student the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students, and when we recall this other fact, that the one honor student the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students, and when we recall this other fact, that the one honor student the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students, and when we recall this other fact, that the one honor student the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students, and when we recall this other fact, that the one honor student the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students, and when we recall this other fact, that the one honor student the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students, and when we recall this other fact, that the one honor student the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students, and when we recall the public schools have to draw from toget their honor students.

Official English Saints.

From the Tablet. Mgr. Battandier has compiled with great trouble and care a complete catalogue of formal canonizations of the saints, firstly, those anterior canonizations of the saints, irraty, those anterior to the tenth century, of which the historical testimony is vague, or at least non-official; then those from 993 to the present day, for which we have the explicit testimony of Papal bulls of canonization (comprising 248 saints); and finally "equipolient comprising 20 cannot be as are implicitly declared saints by their insertion in the general calendar of the Church (not ad lianum, but with an obligatory office) or whose office has been extended by the Universal Church (as the recent case of our own

From this catalogue we extract the following

and the Popes by whom they were formally raised to the honors of the altar:

Alexander III. canonized St. Edward the Confessor, 1161; St. Thomas of Canterbury, 1178.

Innocent III.: St. Wolstan, Blabop of Worcester. 1208; St. Gilbert of Sempingham, 1202. Honorius III.; St. William of York, 1136

Innocent IV.: St. Pdmund Rich, 1247.
Urban IV.: St. Richard of Chichester, 1261.
John XXII.: St. Thomas of Hereford, 1320 or 1317. Calixtus III.: St. Osmond of Salisbury, 1456; St. Edmund, king and martyr, (date?). The authority for this, which appears to be the last formal canonization of an English saint, is Platina's life of the

Pope.
The English saints to whom Mgr. Battander attributes "equipollent canonization" are:
St. Ansolm (feast extended to Universal Church
by Alexander VIII.); St. Bede (Leo XIII., Nov. 13.
1889); St. Augustine of Canterbury (Leo XIII.
July 23, 1882); St. Margaret of Scotland (Innocent XII., 1601); Sts. Ursula and Companions (St. Pins V.). The prote-martyr of Britain, St. Alban, is stated by Matthew Paris to have been formally canonized by Pope St Adrian (794). We miss from the lists the name of St Boniface, martyr, the

## Apostle of Germany, whose office was extended to the Universal Church by Plus IX The Plan of an English Mugwamp.

From a Correspondent in the London Truth. I am one of those-a small but intelligent band who have always thought that representative government is a very silly system. When there is general election the "ins" and the "outs" try ido each other in promises, which neither of the ever keeps. I seldom vote myself, for if I help to put out one side I am fully sure that the other side will be no improvement. The decision between isually upon a small number of persons-for the votes turn the scale-and if it be not true that most Englishmen are fools, there are always enough

ols among them to win or lose an election. Were I to vote in my locality, I should vote for our sitting member. He does not pretend to much knowledge of politics, but at least he has the goo sense to hold his tongue in the House of Commons When he stated his views at one of his meeting there were so many "buts" in them that it strucme that he could vote for anything or any one without being accused of having broken his word. wondered why he wanted to get into Parliamen but seeing that he has become a director of numer ous companies-more or less rotten-by which he makes more than the election costs him, he see have understood his own business, if not that of

the country. Now, I am firmly convinced that the country would be far better off if we had no Parliament, and if some man were selected as Premier to run the entire show who has shown a great capacity for business in his own affairs. We might give him a very large salary to make it worth his while, for we should save much more by abolishing Partis ments, and I see no reason why we should not gratify his vanity by bestowing on him all the stars and ribbons that he likes, and by making as man of his cousins as he pleases Knights or Baronets, or something of that sort.

Changes in Town and Country. From the Galeeston Daily News.

In the ene-cotton-crop days the man in town kept the farmer's books for him. The b the man in town were all the books the man under the mortgage had. Now the man in the country keeps his own accounts, and actually has some thing to say as to prices both ways. His right have been gladly accorded by the man in town who formerly had to "carry" both the cotton tenant and the risks incident to the one-crop policy. The man in town is quite as much pleased over the change as the man in the country is; and it is gratify ing to note that they are more harmonious and more prosperous than they have ever been.

Scribner's Magazine for July is an attractive number. The more important articles are Gen-John B. Gordon's account of Gettysburg and M. Arthur Heming's "The Canadian Rivermen. John Fox Jr's serial story nears its conclusion and there are several short tales, including one of the sea by Mr. James B. Connolly and a humorous sketch b

Mrs. Mary Tappan Wright. A curious experiment